

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*In the Name of Allah,
the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful*

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Publisher's Note



One of the noblest and the most important aims of Darussalam is to publish books of *hadeeths* (Prophetic narrations). From the very first day of its inception, Darussalam desired to publish translations of books of *hadeeths* along with translations of the meanings of the Qur'an in important languages of the world.

By the grace of Allah, Darussalam has completed twenty-five years and during these long years, we have published, by the grace of Allah, as many as fourteen hundred books. We started with Riyadhus-Saliheen, which we translated into English and other languages, followed by Bulughul-Maram. Then we published, in quick succession, English translations of the six canonical books of *hadeeths* (Al-Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawood, At-Tirmidhi, Ibn Majah and An-Nasa'i) in 38 volumes - a momentous and pioneering achievement admired by lovers of *hadeeths* worldwide. This was a unique achievement in Islamic history in that this was the first time the six canonical books of *hadeeths* were published along with their English translations.

The four Sunan books (Abu Dawood, At-Tirmidhi, Ibn Majah and An-Nasa'i) were also documented, referenced, graded and accompanied by footnotes (where necessary).

In the meantime, many a friend of mine asked me to publish the English translation of Musnad Imam Ahmad, the largest collection of *hadeeths*. In fact, I had already pledged to Allah that if I stayed longer in Saudi Arabia, I would surely undertake this work as soon as I got a chance to do it. The Musnad of Imam Ahmad is a reliable and authoritative work containing over twenty seven thousand (27,000) *hadeeths*. The execution of this project was no easy task. In fact, the project exceeded our resources but we relied on Allah and started the work.

The most important part of this work was to research, document, reference, and authenticate the Arabic text of Musnad Ahmad. To this end, we formed a committee of eminent *hadeeth* scholars in Pakistan, who prepared a methodology to fulfill the task after prolonged consultations. Of special note among these scholars are Shaikh Irshadul-Haq Athari, Hafiz Mas'ood 'Alam, and Hafiz Muhammad Sharif. Under the supervision of these distinguished scholars an eight-member committee drawn from the *hadeeth* section of the Lahore branch of Darussalam Research Centre set about researching, referencing and authenticating the text of Imam Ahmad's Musnad and finally completed this task, by the grace of Allah.

- The following are the distinctive features of this momentous work:
- The words of the Prophet have been highlighted within brackets.
- Each *hadeeth* is accompanied by a commentary determining its degree of authenticity, i.e., detailing whether it is authentic, weak, and so on.
- We have specified and referenced which narrations of the Musnad are also found in Al-Bukhari and Muslim.
- To authenticate the text further, we have compared the texts of *hadeeths* as found in Al-Mawsoo'atul-Hadeethiyyah researched and published in 45 volumes by Mu'assasatur-Risalah with those of the Maimaniyyah manuscript - the oldest manuscript, and one highly esteemed by scholars - as well as with other authoritative versions. In the course of our authentication, we identified volume and page numbers of the Maimaniyyah manuscript and specified where and in what way the Maimaniyyah manuscript differs from our version, in footnotes.

- The verses of the Qur'an occurring in the texts of *hadeeths* have been placed within decorative brackets and referenced.
- Each *hadeeth* is accompanied by words, *raji'* (refer) and *unzur* (see) followed by *hadeeth* numbers indicating where that particular *hadeeth* has already occurred and where it will occur again.
- Another distinctive mark of the Darussalam version setting it apart from other current versions is that we have identified *Ziyadat* (the additional *hadeeth* which Imam Ahmad's son, Abdullah, narrated from persons other than his father) and *Wijadat* (the *hadeeth* which Imam Ahmad collected and wrote from other sources), by means of special signs preceding the *hadeeth* number. Moreover, we have also identified the narrations jointly shared by Imam Ahmad and his teacher or some other narrator.

Those signs are:

- the sign indicating *Ziyadat*
- the sign indicating *Wijadat*
- The sign indicating narrations jointly shared by Imam Ahmad and his teacher or any other narrator.
- Points and pauses (symbols of stops or *rumooz waqf*) have been given according to the specific style of writing (*manhaj khatti*) followed by Darussalam.

The scholars who contributed to the completion of this great project are Shaikh Khalid bin Basheer, Shaikh Qari Khubaib Ahmad, Shaikh Muhammad Muneeb, Shaikh Hafiz Muhammad Asif Iqbal, Shaikh Mukhtar Ahmad Ziya', Shaikh Ghulam Murtaza, Shaikh Abdur-Ra'oof, and Shaikh Muhammad Ibrahim. They deserve thanks on behalf of Darussalam and its readers in general and we ask Allah to reward them for their efforts, *insha'Allah*. Mention should also be made of Hafiz Abdul-Azeem Asad, the Director of the Lahore branch of Darussalam, and his team of devoted workers. Without their untiring efforts, this project could not have seen the light of day. I am indebted to all the people who contributed one way or the other to the completion of this monumental and blessed project.

Brief

Biography

of Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal (رحمته الله)

Author of al-Musnad (164-241 AH)

Name and lineage

He is the Shaikhul-Islam, one of the prominent scholars, Ahmad bin Muhammad bin Hanbal ash-Shaibani. He was originally from Baghdad. His grandfather Hanbal was one of the supporters of the Abbasid cause, and was the governor of Sarkhas during the Umayyad period. His father Muhammad was a soldier. His tribe was Shaiban, which was known for courage and chivalry. Imam Ahmad was descended from a pure Arabic lineage that coincided with the lineage of the Prophet ﷺ in Nizar bin Ma'dd bin 'Adnan, from (the clan of) Bakr bin Wa'il. His mother was Safiyyah bint Maimoonah, who was also from the tribe of Shaiban, from the clan of Banu 'Amir.

Imam Ahmad was born and raised in Baghdad. He was born in Rabee'ul-Awwal 164 AH. His father Muhammad died young at the age of thirty, and Imam Ahmad was raised as an orphan, which is the reason why he learned to be self-reliant from childhood.

His study of *hadeeth* and his shaikhs

When he finished his primary education (the *kuttab*) and reached the age of fourteen, he began to attend study circles at a higher level of education (in the *deewan*). Then he began to focus on studying *hadeeth* in

179 AH. First of all he studied with Imam Abu Yoosuf al-Qadi. He missed out on studying with Ibnul-Mubarak when he came to Baghdad (he did not meet him because Ibnul-Mubarak had already departed on a campaign against the Byzantines). And he remained close to Hushaim bin Basheer until the latter died (183 AH). In this study circle he also heard of the death of Imam Malik. Then he went to Koofah where he became famous as an authority on reports narrated from Hushaim. He memorised all the books of Wakee', and was held in high esteem by Imam Wakee'. He left for Basrah in 186 AH, where he wrote down three hundred thousand *hadeeths* from Hakeem bin Asad (d.197 AH) and 'Affan (d.220 AH). The narrator said: I think he said: and Rawh bin 'Ubadah (d.205 AH). He travelled to the Hijaz in 191 AH and returned to Basrah in 194 AH, where he attended the circle of Sa'eed al-Qattan. Then he went to Wasit, where he learned from Imam Yuseed bin Haroon. He returned to Makkah in 197 AH, where he led a study circle in Masjid al-Khaif and issued many fatwas there when Ibn 'Umayyah was still alive.

His narration of *hadeeth* and *fatwas*

By the time he reached his forties, in 204 AH, he was a prominent figure in the fields of *hadeeth* and *fatwas*, and people began to travel to learn from him. His last journey was in 209 AH, after which he did not leave Baghdad until the time of the *mihnah* (testing) came.

His testing (*mihnah*) concerning the issue of whether the Qur'an was created

Imam Ahmad continued to narrate *hadeeth* and issue *fatwas* until 218 AH when the caliph al-Ma'moon declared his view that the Qur'an was created and issued orders that the scholars be tested concerning their opinions on this issue. But Imam Ahmad remained steadfast in his view that the Qur'an is the words of Allah and was not created. He was taken by al-Ma'moon in chains, but when he reached ar-Raqqah, news came of the death of al-Ma'moon (218 AH). He was succeeded by the caliph al-Mu'tasim, and Imam Ahmad remained in prison in Baghdad until the death

of al-Mu'tasim in 227 AH. al-Mu'tasim was succeeded by al-Wathiq, who revived the practice of testing scholars with regard to the issue of whether the Qur'an was created. Imam Ahmad isolated himself from people and stayed in his house, not going out to pray or for any other purpose, until al-Wathiq died (232 AH). Two years after al-Mutawakkil became caliph, he issued orders that the testing of scholars be stopped, and he began asking the scholars of *hadeeth* to come to Samarra' to hold study circles in which they would teach *hadeeth*. Imam Ahmad came to Samarra' in 235 AH, but al-Mutawakkil ordered him to go back to Baghdad.

Imam Ahmad had stopped teaching *hadeeth* since al-Wathiq became caliph (225 AH approx.); he did not narrate any *hadeeth* except to his two sons. During this period he was free to narrate this great book, al-Musnad, to his two sons, Salih and 'Abdullah, and his paternal cousin Hanbal bin Ishaq, between the years 225-227 AH. It is known that no one heard the Musnad in its entirety except these three.

In 227 AH, al-Mutawakkil summoned Imam Ahmad to Samarra' again, but the Imam realised that he would be detained there (i.e., he would be forced to remain in the city). He was distressed by that, but as he had no choice but to go to him, he refused to buy a house or to teach *hadeeth*; he had made a promise to Allah that he would not narrate any *hadeeth* in complete form until he met Him, and he did not make an exception from this promise even for his two sons. He began to wish for death; he would say, clenching his fist: "If my soul were in my hands, I would have released it," then he would open his fist. This does not mean that he gave up completely on discussing issues of knowledge; rather he spent the rest of his life discussing *fiqh*, reports and the biographies of narrators, until his death. (Quoted from Tahqeeq al-Musnad, Introduction, P38-45).

Among the things he said when he was being tested during the *mihnah* was: "If the scholar remains silent on the grounds of dissimulation (*taqiyyah*), and the ignorant do not know, when will the truth be manifested?"

Imam ash-Shafi'i said: Ahmad bin Hanbal was a leading scholar in many fields: in *hadeeth*, in *fiqh*, in Qur'an, in asceticism, in piety and in knowledge of the *Sunnah*."

'Abdul-Malik al-Maimooni used to say: "My eyes never saw anyone better than Ahmad bin Hanbal, and I have never seen anyone among the scholars of *hadeeth* who shows more respect for the sacred limits of Allah and the *Sunnah* of His Prophet, if (a report) is proven to be saheeh. And I have never seen anyone more keen to follow (the *Sunnah*) than him."

Al-Marwadhi said: "I said to Ahmad: 'How are you this morning?' He said: 'How would anyone be whose Lord is demanding that he carry out the obligatory duties, and his Prophet is demanding that he follow the *Sunnah*, and the two angels are demanding that he mend his ways, and his nafs is demanding that he follow its whims and desires, and Iblees is demanding that he commit immoral actions, and the angel of death is watching and waiting to take his soul, and his dependents are demanding that he spend on their maintenance?'"

His methodology in issuing *fatwas*

As he (ﷺ) said: "There is no choice but the *Sunnah* and following it. And analogy should only be based on comparing something to an established principle (a precedent from the time of the Prophet ﷺ). But to come to the principle and demolish it and then say this is by analogy - on what basis are you making your analogy?" In other words, he (ﷺ) would reject the idea of analogy and object to it if it was not based on a sound proven precedent.

His respect for the scholars of *hadeeth* is reflected in the following quotation from him: "Whoever holds the scholars of *hadeeth* in high esteem, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) will hold him in high esteem; whoever looks down on them will have no value in the eyes of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), because the scholars of *hadeeth* are the most knowledgeable about the way of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)." From the comments of His Excellency Dr. 'Abdullah bin 'Abdul-Muhsin at-Turki in Tahqeeq al-Musnad, p. 17-18.

Ibnul-Qayyim described the main foundation on which Imam Ahmad based his *fatwas*: The texts (Qur'an and *Sunnah*), then the *fatwas* of the *Sahabali*, then selecting one of the views of the *Sahabali* if they differed, then following a *mursal* or *da'eef hadeeth* (which in his view were valid and were categories of *hasan hadeeths*). Then if he did not find any text concerning the issue, or any opinion of the *Sahabali* or one of them, or any *mursal* or *da'eef* report, he would resort to the fifth option, which is analogy, and he would use it when necessary.

His shaikhs and those who learned from him

His shaikhs numbered two hundred and eighty-odd, as was stated by adh-Dhahabi. He listed sixty-six people who learned from him, and he referred to others when he said: And a great many others besides them (Siyar, 11/181). Then he mentioned his senior students who wrote down from him numerous *fatwas* on various issues in many volumes, of whom there were approximately fifty, including al-Marwadhi, al-Athram, Ibn Hani', al-Kawsaj, Abu Talib, his son Salih bin Ahmad and his brother, their cousin Hanbal, Abu Dawood as-Sijistani and Isma'eel bin 'Umar as-Sijzi al-Hafiz. Abu Bakr al-Khallal narrated what these scholars had recorded of the opinions and *fatwas* of Ahmad, and wrote about one hundred of Ahmad's companions. (as-Siyar by adh-Dhahabi).

His death

He was ill for nine days, as al-Marwadhi said, and he died in the morning on 12 Rabee'ul-Awwal 241 AH in Baghdad, where he was buried. He was seventy-seven years old. His funeral was attended by many, as 'Abdul-Wahhab al-Warraq said: "We have never heard of a gathering like it, in the Jahiliyyah or in Islam. The best estimate is one million mourners, and we estimate that the number of women around the graves was sixty thousand." It is through gatherings like this that truth is established, as Imam ad-Daraqutni narrated from Sahl bin Ziyad, who said: I heard 'Abdullah bin Ahmad say: "I heard my father say: 'Say to the followers of innovation: the judge between us and you is the day of funerals.'"

Eulogies and testimony of the scholars concerning him

An-Nawawi narrated in Tahdheebul-Asma' wal-Lughat, as did adh-Dhahabi in Siyar A'lamun-Nubala', from Qutaibah bin Sa'eed that he said: "When Ath-Thawri died, piety died; when ash-Shafi'i died, proper adherence to the *Sunnah* died; when Ahmad died, innovation (*bid'ah*) emerged."

Ibn Ma'een said: "The people wanted us to be like Ahmad bin Hanbal. ~~So~~ by Allah! We are not as strong as Ahmad and we are not strong enough to follow the way of Ahmad." Ahmad bin Hanbal baina mihnati-d-Deen wa mihnati-d-Dunya, Ahmad ar-Roomi, p. 15.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allâh, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful

رَبِّ يَسِّرْ وَأَعِزِّ يَا كَرِيمُ، وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

مُسْنَدُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ [٢/١]

Musnad Abu Bakr Siddeeq [1/2]

It was narrated that Qais said: Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه stood up and praised Allah, then he said: O Allah, you recite this verse: "O Allah, who believe! Take care of your yourselves. If you follow the (right) guidance [and enjoin what is right and forbid what is wrong (polytheism, disbelief and all that Islam has forbidden)] no harm can come to you from those who are in error" [al-Ma'idah 5:105]. I heard the Messenger of Allah ﷺ say: "If the people see evil and do not change it, soon Allah will send the punishment upon them all."

Comments: [Its isnaad is saheeh]

١- حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنِ حَنْبَلٍ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنِ حَنْبَلٍ بْنُ هَلَالٍ بْنُ أَسَدٍ، مِنْ كِتَابِهِ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ - يَعْنِي ابْنَ أَبِي خَالِدٍ - عَنْ قَيْسٍ، قَالَ: قَامَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رضي الله عنه فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ، إِنَّكُمْ تَقْرءُونَ هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ: ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْفُسَكُمْ لَا يَضُرُّكُمْ مَنْ ضَلَّ إِذَا اهْتَدَيْتُمْ﴾ (المائدة: ١٠٥)، وَإِنَّا سَمِعْنَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ النَّاسَ إِذَا رَأَوْا الْمُنْكَرَ فَلَمْ يُغَيِّرُوهُ، أَوْشَكَ أَنْ يُعْصِبَهُمُ اللَّهُ بِعِقَابِهِ».

[انظر: ١٦، ٢٩، ٣٠، ٥٣]

تخريج: إسناده صحيح.

It was narrated that 'Ali said: If I heard a hadeeth from the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, Allah benefitted me as he willed thereby. If someone else told me something from him I would ask him to swear, and if he swore I would believe him. Abu

٢- حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مِسْعَرٌ وَسُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ الثَّقَفِيِّ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ الْوَالِبِيِّ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بْنِ الْحَكَمِ الْفَزَارِيِّ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: كُنْتُ إِذَا سَمِعْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَدِيثًا نَفَعَنِي اللَّهُ

Bakr told me - and Abu Bakr told the truth - that he heard the Prophet) say: "There is no man who commits a sin, then does *wudoo'* and does it well - Mis'ar said: and prays; Sufyan said: then prays - two *rak'ahs* and asks Allah, may He be glorified and exalted, for forgiveness but He will forgive him."

Comments: [Its *isnad* is *saheeh*]

3. It was narrated that al-Bara' bin 'Azib said: Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه bought a saddle from 'Azib for thirteen dirhams, then Abu Bakr said to 'Azib: Tell al-Bara' to carry it to my house. He said: No, not until you tell us what happened when the Messenger of Allah ﷺ went out and you were with him. Abu Bakr said: We started our journey at the beginning of the night and we hastened for one day and one night, until it was midday. I looked into the distance to see whether there was anywhere to seek shade, and I saw a rock, so I went to it and it had a little shade. I smoothed the ground for the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and spread a garment of camel hair for him, and said: Lie down and rest, O Messenger of Allah. So he lay down, and I went out to see if I could spot anyone looking for us. Then I saw a shepherd and I said: Who do you belong to, O boy? He said: To a man of Quraish. He

بِمَا شَاءَ مِنْهُ، وَإِذَا حَدَّثَنِي عَنْهُ غَيْرِي اسْتَحْلَفْتُهُ، فَإِذَا حَلَفَ لِي صَدَّقْتُهُ، وَإِنْ أَبَا بَكْرٍ رضي الله عنه حَدَّثَنِي - وَصَدَّقَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ - : أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا مِنْ رَجُلٍ يُذْنِبُ ذَنْبًا فَيَتَوَضَّأُ فَيُحْسِنُ الْوُضُوءَ - قَالَ مِسْعَرٌ: وَيُصَلِّي، وَقَالَ سُفْيَانٌ: ثُمَّ يُصَلِّي رَكَعَتَيْنِ، فَيَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ إِلَّا غُفِرَ لَهُ». [انظر:

[٤٧، ٤٨، ٥٦]

تخريج: إسناده صحيح.

٣- حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ - يَغْنِي الْعَنْقَرِيَّ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ قَالَ: اشْتَرَى أَبُو بَكْرٍ مِنْ عَازِبٍ سَرَجًا بِثَلَاثَةِ عَشَرَ دِرْهَمًا. قَالَ: فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ لِعَازِبٍ: مُرِ الْبَرَاءَ فَلْيَحْمِلْهُ إِلَيَّ مَنَزِلِي. فَقَالَ: لَا، حَتَّى تُحَدِّثَنَا كَيْفَ صَنَعْتَ حِينَ خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَأَنْتَ مَعَهُ؟ قَالَ: فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: خَرَجْنَا فَأَدْلَجْنَا، فَأَحْشَنَّا يَوْمَنَا وَلَيْلَتَنَا، حَتَّى أَظْهَرْنَا، وَقَامَ قَائِمُ الظَّهِيرَةِ، فَضَرَبْتُ بِبَصْرِي: هَلْ أَرَى ظِلًّا نَأْوِي إِلَيْهِ؟ فَإِذَا أَنَا بِصَخْرَةٍ، فَأَهْوَيْتُ إِلَيْهَا، فَإِذَا بَقِيَّةُ ظِلِّهَا، فَسَوَّيْتُ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَفَرَشْتُ لَهُ فَرُوشَةً، وَقُلْتُ: اضْطَجِعْ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَاضْطَجَعَ، ثُمَّ خَرَجْتُ أَنْظُرُ: هَلْ أَرَى أَحَدًا مِنَ الطَّلَبِ؟ فَإِذَا أَنَا (٣/١) بِرَاعِي غَنَمٍ، فَقُلْتُ: لِمَنْ أَنْتَ يَا غُلَامُ؟ فَقَالَ: لِرَجُلٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ... فَسَمَّاهُ فَعَرَفْتُهُ، فَقُلْتُ: هَلْ فِي

mentioned his name and I recognised it. I said: Is there any milk in your sheep? He said: Yes. I said: Will you milk some for me? He said: Yes. I told him to do that, so he caught a sheep, then I told him to brush the dust from its teat, then to brush the dust off his hands. I had a small vessel with me on the neck of which was a cloth. He milked a little bit of milk for me and I poured it into the vessel until it cooled down. Then I came to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. When I reached him, he had already woken up. I said: Drink, O Messenger of Allah. He drank until I was pleased, then I said: Is it time to move on? So we moved on and the people were coming after us but none of them caught up with us except Suraqah bin Malik bin Ju'shum, who was riding a horse of his. I said: O Messenger of Allah, someone has caught up with us. He said: "Do not be afraid, for Allah is with us." When he got close to us, and there was no more between us and him then the length of a spear or two or three spears, I said: O Messenger of Allah, this pursuer has caught up with us; and I wept. He said: "Why are you weeping?" I said: I am not weeping for myself; rather I am weeping for you. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ prayed against him [the pursuer] and said: "O Allah, protect us from him by whatever means You will." Then his horse's legs sank into the solid ground up to its

غَنَمِكَ مِنْ لَبَنٍ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: قُلْتُ: هَلْ أَنْتَ حَالِبٌ لِي؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: فَأَمَرْتُهُ فَأَعْتَقَلَ شَاةً مِنْهَا، ثُمَّ أَمَرْتُهُ فَتَفَضَّ ضَرْعَهَا مِنَ الْغُبَارِ، ثُمَّ أَمَرْتُهُ فَتَفَضَّ كَفَّيْهِ مِنَ الْغُبَارِ، وَمَعِيَ إِدَاوَةٌ عَلَى فَمِهَا خِرْقَةٌ، فَحَلَبَ لِي كُثْبَةً مِنَ اللَّبَنِ، فَصَبَبْتُ عَلَى الْقَدَحِ حَتَّى بَرَدَ أَسْفَلُهُ، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَوَافَيْتُهُ وَقَدِ اسْتَيْقَظَ، فَقُلْتُ: اشْرَبْ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ. فَشَرِبَ حَتَّى رَضِيتُ، ثُمَّ قُلْتُ: هَلْ أَنَى الرَّحِيلُ. قَالَ: فَارْتَحَلْنَا، وَالْقَوْمُ يَطْلُبُونَا، فَلَمْ يُدْرِكْنَا أَحَدٌ مِنْهُمْ إِلَّا سُرَاقَةُ بْنُ مَالِكِ بْنِ جُحْشُمٍ عَلَى فَرَسٍ لَهُ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، هَذَا الطَّلَبُ قَدْ لَحِقَنَا. فَقَالَ: «لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا» حَتَّى إِذَا دَنَا مِنَّا فَكَانَ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَهُ قَدْرُ رُمْحٍ أَوْ رُمْحَيْنِ أَوْ ثَلَاثَةٍ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، هَذَا الطَّلَبُ قَدْ لَحِقَنَا. وَبَكَيْتُ، قَالَ: «لِمَ تَبْكِي؟» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: أَمَّا وَاللَّهِ مَا عَلَى نَفْسِي أَبْكِي، وَلَكِنْ أَبْكِي عَلَيْكَ. قَالَ: فَدَعَا عَلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ اكْفِنَاهُ بِمَا شِئْتَ». فَسَاحَتْ قَوَائِمُ فَرَسِهِ إِلَى بَطْنِهَا فِي أَرْضٍ صَلْدٍ، وَوَتَبَ عَنْهَا، وَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ، قَدْ عَلِمْتُ أَنَّ هَذَا عَمَلُكَ، فَادْعُ اللَّهَ أَنْ يُنَجِّبَنِي مِمَّا أَنَا فِيهِ، فَوَاللَّهِ لَأُعَمِّينَ عَلَى مَنْ وَرَائِي مِنَ الطَّلَبِ، وَهَذِهِ كِنَاتِي فَخُذْ مِنْهَا سَهْمًا، فَإِنَّكَ سَتَمُرُّ بِإِبِلِي وَغَنَمِي فِي مَوْضِعٍ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَخُذْ مِنْهَا حَاجَتَكَ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

مُسْنَدُ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ

Musnad 'Umar bin Al-Khattab

82. It was narrated that Harithah said: Some people from Syria came to 'Umar and said: We have acquired wealth and horses and slaves, and we want to pay *zakah* on them as a purification. He said: I shall do what my two predecessors did. He consulted the Companions of Muhammad ﷺ, among whom was 'Ali, and 'Ali said: It is good, provided it does not become a regular tax that is taken from them after you are gone.

Comments: [Its *isnad* is *saheeh*]

83. It was narrated from Abu Wa'il that as-Subayy bin Ma'bad was a Bedouin Taghlibi Christian who became Muslim. He asked: Which deed is best? He was told: Jihad for the sake of Allah, may He be glorified and exalted. He wanted to go for *jihad*, but it was said to him: Have you done *Hajj*? He said no. So it was said to him: Go for *Hajj* and 'Umrah, then go for *jihad*. So he set out and when he was in al-Hawa'it, he entered *Dhram* for both *Hajj* and 'Umrah together. Zaid bin Soohan and Salman bin Rabee'ah saw him and said: He is more astray than his camel, or he is no more guided than his camel. He went

٨٢- حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ حَارِثَةَ قَالَ: جَاءَ نَاسٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الشَّامِ إِلَى عُمَرَ، فَقَالُوا: إِنَّا قَدْ أَصَبْنَا أَمْوَالًا وَخَيْلًا وَرَقِيقًا نُحِبُّ أَنْ يَكُونَ لَنَا فِيهَا زَكَاةٌ وَطَهُورٌ. قَالَ: مَا فَعَلَهُ صَاحِبَايَ قَبْلِي فَأَفْعَلُهُ. وَاسْتَشَارَ أَصْحَابَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، وَفِيهِمْ عَلِيٌّ، فَقَالَ عَلِيٌّ: هُوَ حَسَنٌ، إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ جَزِيَّةً رَأَيْتَهُ يُؤْخَذُونَ بِهَا مِنْ بَعْدِكَ. [انظر: ٢١٨]

تخريج: إسناده صحيح.

٨٣- حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ: أَنَّ الصَّبِيَّ بْنَ مَعْبِدٍ كَانَ نَضْرَانِيًّا تَغْلِبِيًّا أَغْرَابِيًّا فَأَسْلَمَ، فَسَأَلَ: أَيُّ الْعَمَلِ أَفْضَلُ؟ فَقِيلَ لَهُ: الْجِهَادُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ. فَأَرَادَ أَنْ يُجَاهِدَ، فَقِيلَ لَهُ: أَحْجَجْتَ؟ فَقَالَ: لَا. فَقِيلَ: حُجَّ وَاعْتِمِرْ، ثُمَّ جَاهِدْ. فَاذْطَلَقَ حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ بِالْحَوَائِطِ أَهَلَ بِهِمَا جَمِيعًا، فَرَأَاهُ زَيْدُ بْنُ صُوحَانَ وَسَلْمَانُ بْنُ رَبِيعَةَ، فَقَالَا: لَهُوَ أَضَلُّ مِنْ جَمَلِهِ، أَوْ: مَا هُوَ بِأَمْدَى مِنْ نَاقَتِهِ. فَاذْطَلَقَ إِلَى عُمَرَ ﷺ، فَأَخْبَرَهُ بِقَوْلِهِمَا، فَقَالَ: هُدَيْتَ لِسُنَّةِ نَبِيِّكَ ﷺ. قَالَ الْحَكَمُ: فَقُلْتُ لِأَبِي وَائِلٍ: حَدَّثَكَ الصَّبِيُّ؟

to 'Umar and told him what they had said. He said: You have been guided to the *Sunnah* of your Prophet ﷺ. Al-Hakam said: I said to Abu Wa'il: Did as-Subayy tell you that? He said: Yes.

Comments: [Its *isnad* is *saheeh*]

84. 'Amr bin Maimoon said: 'Umar led us in praying *Fajr* in Jam', then he stood up and said: The *mushrikoon* used not to depart until the sun rose, but the Messenger of Allah ﷺ differed from them and moved on before the sun rose.

Comments: [Its *isnad* is *saheeh*, al-Bukhari (1684)]

85. 'Asim bin Kulaib said: My father said: I told Ibn 'Abbas and he said: What is so amazing about that? When 'Umar called the prominent shaikhs among the Companions of Muhammad ﷺ, he would call me with them and say: Do not speak until they have spoken. He called us one day or one night and said: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said about *Lailatal-Qadr* what you know, so seek it in the odd numbered nights of the last ten nights; on which odd-numbered night do you think it is?

Comments: [Its *isnad* is *qawi*]

86. Shu'bah said: I heard 'Asim bin 'Amr al-Bajali narrate from one of those who asked 'Umar bin

فَقَالَ: نَعَمْ. [انظر: ١٦٩، ٢٢٧، ٢٥٤، ٢٥٦، ٣٧٩]

تخريج: إسناده صحيح.

٨٤- حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَو بْنَ مَيْمُونٍ قَالَ: صَلَّى بِنَا عُمَرُ بِجَمْعِ الصُّبْحِ، ثُمَّ وَقَفَ وَقَالَ: إِنَّ الْمُشْرِكِينَ كَانُوا لَا يُفِيضُونَ حَتَّى تَطْلُعَ الشَّمْسُ، وَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ خَالَفَهُمْ. ثُمَّ أَفَاضَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَطْلُعَ الشَّمْسُ. [انظر: ٢٠٠، ٢٧٥، ٢٩٥، ٣٥٨، ٣٨٥]

تخريج: إسناده صحيح، خ: (١٦٨٤)

٨٥- حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ بْنُ زِيَادٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمُ بْنُ كُلَيْبٍ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبِي: فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهِ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: وَمَا أَعْجَبَكَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ؟ كَانَ عُمَرُ ﷺ إِذَا دَعَا الْأَشْيَاحَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ مُحَمَّدٍ دَعَانِي مَعَهُمْ، فَقَالَ: لَا تَكَلِّمْ حَتَّى يَتَكَلَّمُوا، قَالَ: فَدَعَانَا ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ - أَوْ ذَاتَ لَيْلَةٍ - فَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ مَا قَدْ عَلِمْتُمْ، فَالْتِمِسُوهَا فِي الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ وَتَرَا، فَقِي أَيُّ الْوَتْرِ تَرَوْنَهَا؟ [انظر: ٢٩٨]

تخريج: إسناده قوي.

٨٦- حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَاصِمَ بْنَ عُمَرَوِ الْبَجَلِيَّ

al-Khattab: We have come to you to ask you about three things: A man's *nafl* prayer in his house, *ghusl* in the case of *janabah*, and what it is appropriate for a man to do with his wife when she is menstruating. He said: Are you magicians? You have asked me about something that no one has asked me about since I asked the Messenger of Allah ﷺ about it, and he said: "A man's *nafl* prayer in his house is light, so whoever wishes, let him illuminate his house." And he said with regard to *ghusl* in the case of *janabah*: "Let him wash his private parts, then do *wudoo'*, then pour water over his head three times." And he said concerning the menstruating woman: "The [husband may enjoy] whatever is above the *izar* (waist wrapper)."

Comments: [Its *isnad* is *da'eef* because the man from whom 'Asim bin 'Amr narrated it is unknown]

87. It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that he said: I saw Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas wiping over his *khuffain* in Iraq when he did *wudoo'* and I objected to that. When we met with 'Umar bin al-Khattab, he said to me: Ask your father about what you objected to me doing of wiping over my *khuffain*. I mentioned that to him and he said: If Sa'd tells you something, do not object to it, for the Messenger of Allah ﷺ used to wipe over his *khuffain*.

Comments: [Its *isnad* is *hasan*]

يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ رَجُلٍ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ الَّذِينَ سَأَلُوا عُمَرَ ابْنَ الْخَطَّابِ، فَقَالُوا لَهُ: إِنَّمَا أَتَيْنَاكَ نَسْأَلُكَ عَنْ ثَلَاثٍ: عَنْ صَلَاةِ الرَّجُلِ فِي بَيْتِهِ تَطَوُّعًا، وَعَنِ الْغُسْلِ مِنَ الْجَنَابَةِ، وَعَنِ الرَّجُلِ مَا يَضْلُحُ لَهُ مِنْ امْرَأَتِهِ إِذَا كَانَتْ حَائِضًا، فَقَالَ: أَشَحَّارُ أَنْتُمْ؟ لَقَدْ سَأَلْتُمُونِي عَنْ شَيْءٍ مَا سَأَلَنِي عَنْهُ أَحَدٌ مُنْذُ سَأَلْتُ عَنْهُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «صَلَاةُ الرَّجُلِ فِي بَيْتِهِ تَطَوُّعًا نُورٌ، فَمَنْ شَاءَ نَوَّرَ بَيْتَهُ» وَقَالَ فِي الْغُسْلِ مِنَ الْجَنَابَةِ: «يَغْسِلُ فَرْجَهُ، ثُمَّ يَتَوَضَّأُ، ثُمَّ يُفِيضُ عَلَى رَأْسِهِ ثَلَاثًا» وَقَالَ فِي الْحَائِضِ: «لَهُ مَا فَوْقَ الْإِزَارِ».

تخريج: إسناده ضعيف لجهالة الرجل الذي روى عنه عاصم. وقوله: «يغسل فرجه ثم يتوضأ... له ما فوق الإزار» صحيح بالشواهد.

٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ لَهْيَعَةَ عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ سَعْدَ بْنَ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ يَمْسَحُ عَلَى خُفَيْهِ بِالْعِرَاقِ حِينَ يَتَوَضَّأُ، فَأَنْكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ عَلَيْهِ، قَالَ: فَلَمَّا اجْتَمَعْنَا عِنْدَ عُمَرَ بْنِ (١٥/١) الْخَطَّابِ، قَالَ لِي: سَلْ أَبَاكَ عَمَّا أَنْكَرْتَ عَلَيَّ مِنْ مَسْحِ الْخُفَيْنِ. قَالَ: فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لَهُ، فَقَالَ: إِذَا حَدَّثَكَ سَعْدٌ بِشَيْءٍ فَلَا تَرُدُّ عَلَيْهِ، فَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَمْسَحُ عَلَى الْخُفَيْنِ. [انظر: ٢٣٧]

تخريج: إسناده حسن.

we have bought it to another place before selling it.

Comments: [Its *isnad* is *saheeh*, al-Bukhari (2123) and Muslim (1527)]

396. It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar (رضي الله عنه) said: The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "Whoever buys foodstuff should not sell it until he takes possession of all of it."

Comments: [Its *isnad* is *saheeh*, al-Bukhari (2126) and Muslim (1526)]

397. It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar (رضي الله عنه) that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "If a person frees his share of a slave, and has enough money to pay the full price of the slave, a fair price should be worked out for the slave, and his partners should be given their shares, then he may free the slave, otherwise he has freed only what he has freed."

Comments: [Its *isnad* is *saheeh*, al-Bukhari (2522) and Muslim (1501)]

398. It was narrated that Sa'eed said: I said to Ibn 'Umar (رضي الله عنه): What about a man who engaged in *li'an* with his wife? He said: The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) would separate them - and he mentioned the *hadeeth*.

Comments: [Its *isnad* is *saheeh*, al-Bukhari (5312) and Muslim (1493)]

مَكَانٍ سِوَاهُ قَبْلِ أَنْ نَبِيعَهُ. [انظر: ٤٦٣٩،

٤٧١٦، ٥٩٢٤، ٦١٩١، ٦٢٧٥]

تخريج: إسناده صحيح، خ: (٢١٢٣) م: (١٥٢٧).

٣٩٦- حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ عِيسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ ابْتَاغَ طَعَامًا، فَلَا يَبِيعُهُ حَتَّى يَسْتَوْفِيَهُ». [انظر: ٤٧٣٦، ٥٣٠٩]

تخريج: إسناده صحيح، خ: (٢١٢٦) م: (١٥٢٦).

٣٩٧- حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ عِيسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ﷺ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَعْتَقَ شِرْكَاءَ لَهُ فِي عَبْدٍ، فَكَانَ لَهُ مَا يَبْلُغُ ثَمَنَ الْعَبْدِ، فَإِنَّهُ يُتَوَّمُ قِيمَةً عَدْلٍ، فَيُعْطَى شُرَكَاءُؤُهُ (٥٧/١) حَقَّهُمْ، وَعَتَقَ عَلَيْهِ الْعَبْدَ، وَإِلَّا فَقَدْ أَعْتَقَ مَا أَعْتَقَ». [انظر: ٤٤٥١، ٤٦٣٥، ٥١٥٠، ٥٤٧٤،

٥٨٢١، ٥٩٢٠، ٦٠٣٨، ٦٢٧٩، ٦٤٥٣]

تخريج: إسناده صحيح، خ: (٢٥٢٢) م: (١٥٠١).

٣٩٨- حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِابْنِ عُمَرَ ﷺ: رَجُلٌ لَا عَنَ امْرَأَتِهِ، فَقَالَ: فَرَّقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنَهُمَا .. وَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ. [انظر: ٤٤٧٧، ٤٩٤٥]

تخريج: إسناده صحيح، خ: (٥٣١٢) م: (١٤٩٣).

مُسْنَدُ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَفَّانَ

Musnad 'Uthman bin 'Affan

399. It was narrated that Yazeed said: Ibn 'Abbas (رضي الله عنه) said to us: I said to 'Uthman bin 'Affan: What made you take *al-Anfal*, which is one of *al-Mathani* (the seven long *soorahs*), and *Bara'ah*, which is one of *al-Mi'een* (*soorahs* with one hundred verses or thereabouts), and put them next to one another and not write - Ibn Ja'far said: A line between them saying *Bismillahir-Rahmanir-Raheem* - and you put them with the seven long ones? What made you do that? 'Uthman (رضي الله عنه) said: Sometimes many *soorahs* would be revealed (incomplete) to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), and when something was revealed he would call one of the scribes to write it down for him and say: "Put this in the *soorah* in which such and such is mentioned"; and verses would be revealed to him and he would say, "Put these verses in the *soorah* in which such and such is mentioned"; and a verse would be revealed to him and he would say: "Put this verse in the *soorah* in which such and such is mentioned." *Al-Anfal* was one of the first *soorahs* to be revealed in Madinah and *Bara'ah* was one of the last *soorahs* of the Qur'an, and the stories and content of the two *soorahs* were

٣٩٩- حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَوْفٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ الْفَارِسِيُّ. قَالَ أَبِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ حَنْبَلٍ: وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَوْفٌ عَنْ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: قَالَ لَنَا ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: قُلْتُ لِعُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَفَّانَ ﷺ: مَا حَمَلَكُم عَلَى أَنْ عَمَدْتُمْ إِلَى الْأَنْفَالِ وَهِيَ مِنَ الْمَثَانِي، وَإِلَى بَرَاءَةٍ، وَهِيَ مِنَ الْمِئِينَ، فَقَرَنْتُمْ بَيْنَهُمَا، وَلَمْ تَكْتُبُوا- قَالَ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: بَيْنَهُمَا - سَطْرًا: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ، وَوَضَعْتُمُوهَا فِي السَّبْعِ الطُّوْلِ، مَا حَمَلَكُم عَلَى ذَلِكَ؟ قَالَ عُثْمَانُ ﷺ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ مِمَّا يَأْتِي عَلَيْهِ الزَّمَانُ يُنْزَلُ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ السُّورِ ذَوَاتِ الْعَدَدِ، وَكَانَ إِذَا أُنْزِلَ عَلَيْهِ الشَّيْءُ يَدْعُو بَعْضَ مَنْ يَكْتُبُ عِنْدَهُ يَقُولُ: «ضَعُوا هَذَا فِي السُّورَةِ الَّتِي يُذَكَّرُ فِيهَا كَذَا وَكَذَا» وَيُنْزَلُ عَلَيْهِ الْآيَاتُ فَيَقُولُ: «ضَعُوا هَذِهِ الْآيَاتِ فِي السُّورَةِ الَّتِي يُذَكَّرُ فِيهَا كَذَا وَكَذَا» وَيُنْزَلُ عَلَيْهِ الْآيَةُ، فَيَقُولُ: «ضَعُوا هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ فِي السُّورَةِ الَّتِي يُذَكَّرُ فِيهَا كَذَا وَكَذَا» وَكَانَتْ الْأَنْفَالُ مِنْ أَوَائِلِ مَا أُنْزِلَ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، وَبَرَاءَةٌ مِنْ آخِرِ الْقُرْآنِ، فَكَانَتْ قِصَّتُهَا شَبِيهَا بِقِصَّتِهَا، فَقَبِضَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَمْ يُبَيِّنْ لَنَا أَنَّهَا مِنْهَا، وَظَنَنْتُ أَنَّهَا مِنْهَا، فَمِنْ ثَمَّ قَرَنْتُ